

Title: *Assessment of frequency of occupational and individual risk factors in therapeutic class of female employees and its relation with screening behavior in Ardabil University of Medical Sciences in 2016.*

BackGround & objective: *Cancers are the third mortality cause after cardiovascular disease and accidents. Breast cancer is the second cause of deaths due to cancer in women aged 20-59 after lung cancer. Breast cancer is the most prevalent among females both worldwide and in our country. This study is intended to assess the frequency of occupational and individual risk factors of breast cancer and its relation with screening behavior in therapeutic class of female employee in educational health centers in Ardabil.*

Methods: *This is a descriptive analytic cross sectional study in which information was gathered using questionnaire completed by therapeutic class of female employee in educational health centers of Ardabil in 2015-16. Data was analyzed for descriptive statistics including frequency and mean as well as analytic statistics including chi-square and t-test using SPSS 16 and frequency of occupational and individual risk factors and its relation with screening behavior were determined.*

Results: *Mean age of participants was 31.01 ± 6.5 . Mean number of risk factors in participants was 2.89 ± 0.987 . Of a total of 354 participants, 213 cases (60.2%) have performed a method of breast cancer screening. 51.1%, 21.9%, and 9.2% have performed breast self-examination, clinical examination, and mammography, respectively. Using correlation test, no significant statistical relationship was observed between performing screening and having risk factors ($p=0.155$).*

Conclusion: *This study showed that breast cancer risk factors, including radiation exposure, long term use of hormonal drugs, and working at night are relatively high in therapeutic class of female employee of educational health centers of Ardabil. Moreover, breast self-examination rate was appropriate among hospital employee; however, other screening methods including clinical examination and mammography in ages above years were infrequent. Thus, it is essential that proper planning and strategies be adopted to reduce occupational and individual risk factors of breast cancer and increase screening methods.*

Key Words: *Breast cancer, occupational and individual risk factors, screening.*